

THE OLD ABE EAGLE.

GOLD. SILVER. COPPER. COAL. IRON. AND MARBLE.

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WHITE OAKS, LINCOLN CO., NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JULY 4th. 1895.

WHOLE No. 521.

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Late Associate Justice Supreme Court.

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and U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

White Oaks, New Mexico

BLACK MARBLE.

It is not generally known that there is no true black Marble in the markets of the United States except what is imported from Belgium, and none is now known to exist in America aside from our own here in the vicinity of White Oaks. It is said by those in a position to know that the demand for this class of marble would be practically unlimited, could it be supplied at such a price as would enable consumers to use it at something like a reasonable cost.

The ledges found here, while not containing altogether, pure black, show layers or strata which are free from streaks of white or colors. With railroad transportation the product of these quarries could be delivered to dealers at about the price of other good grades of marble.

As to the quality of our deposits one of the most experienced men in the United States in this line of industries, Mr. Geo. C. Underhill of Rutland Vt., after testing a sample sent him the present year, pronounces it "A 1." This opinion only corroborates those of a large number of other marble dealers and workers who, from time to time, have tested and passed upon the quality of the marble found to exist in large quantities near this place. All have spoken of it in the highest terms. Specimens have been sent to Denver Colo. El Paso Tex., Chicago, Oskaloosa Ia., St. Louis, Indianapolis, Fort Scott Kan. and other places, the reports from all of which have been favorable. If, upon thorough and systematic development, it is found to be as large in extent and to retain the uniformly good quality which present conditions and explorations indicate, there would result from this industry alone a large tonnage for the railroad which could command its output.

There are several hundred acres of this marble, already disclosed in the immediate vicinity of White Oaks and some croppings in other localities in this region, and there is no apparent reason why it will not, soon become the basis of an industry which shall, when it is reached by railroads, send a steady stream of its valuable product to the markets of the world.

DIRECT TAXATION.

While the money with which we pay the expenses of the government is drawn from the people in an indirect way they are apt to lose sight of the fact that they are being burdened with the load, however great may be the weight of the unseen oppression. The fact that taxes are imposed by an indirect system or method seems to blind one, who gives the subject little consideration, to the extent of his real contributions to the public treasury, does not make these contributions less burdensome than if paid upon a direct assessment. While the taxpayer does not fully realize the extent of his contributions by a round-about method of fleecing his money from him, as is the case under a tariff system, he is inclined to overlook extravagance in the public expenditures. But if he is confronted with a tax bill showing the exact sums paid and for what purposes, he would soon

find himself on the inquiry as to what was and what was not necessary for the purposes of proper and economical government. He would soon learn to weed out the reasonable expenditures from the useless and extravagant, and his representative would very soon become aware that, if he would receive the approval of his constituents, he must, so far as possible, relieve them of all unnecessary expense and reduce their taxes to the minimum.

Congress, under direct taxation, instead of appropriating money by the million for the improvement of every bayou and slough in the country, for useless public buildings or in support of undeserving objects, the only purpose of which is to catch the votes of interested classes for the party advocating such appropriations, would become concerned in the line of economy and each congressman would strive to get back home with a clean record in this respect which would appeal to those whom he represented for his retention in office.

FORGOT SOME OF THEM.

The *Record*, in reasserting that it answered its question as to "what constitutes the value of money of ultimate redemption" says that it "made four statements."

First. "Gold and silver have been by common consent, the money of final redemption since long before any government put a stamp upon or passed a law concerning them."

Second. "In 1792 this government established the ratio between gold at 1 to 15 and the gold left the country."

Yes, but "what constitutes the value of money of ultimate redemption?" You don't appear to touch upon the answer in your "first" or "second" statement, so we conclude that you are holding it for the "third" and "fourth." We are still on the anxious seat and impatiently waiting for the *Record's* answer.

As an available candidate for the presidency, on the single gold standard ticket we suggest our distinguished friend, Lucius Dills, of the *Roswell Record*. He can quote more scriptur' on the subject of money than any of 'em.

"It would be well for the people of Santa Fe, Albuquerque and other New Mexico towns to stir up a sentiment in favor of an extension of the Rio Grande into their territory. We make this suggestion entirely on our own responsibility and without being able to express an opinion concerning what the Rio Grande people intend to do. But it is evident that the chances of extending their system into the interior of New Mexico would be improved by the development of a strong sentiment showing that the road would be a welcome addition to the railroad system of that part of the southwest." *Denver Republican*.

It looks as if Santa Fe already had this road and White Oaks is booked for the next important station on the line.

Somebody must be getting scared. Speaking of the voluntary confessions of two of the conspirators in the Chavez assassination case, a Santa Fe, press telegram to the Colorado papers of Saturday worked in a statement reading: "They assert that none but these five were involved in the murder." well, we'll see about that later on. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." *N. M. Mexican*.

Shoes must walk, if there is anyway of making them do so, by selling them at low prices. Zeigler Bros.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE FOURTH NATIONAL- AL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

To be held in Albuquerque September
16-19, 1895.

By the authority of the National Executive Committee, the Fourth National Irrigation Congress is hereby called to meet in the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the four days beginning September 16th, 1895.

The present year is proving to be the most remarkable in the history of American irrigation. It has seen a wonderful awakening of popular interest in the cause throughout the East, resulting in the organization of most potential forces for the purpose of co operating with the western people; the enactment of well considered laws in eight States, and the creation of administrative systems in five of them; the recognition of the pressing nature of the problem by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, under whose direction a National Board of Irrigation has been formed from officials in various departments of the government.

These splendid evidences of the triumphant progress of the irrigation cause demand a large, representative and effective session of the Irrigation Congress in 1895. A further reason for such a gathering is the fact that the presidential campaign of 1896 will be inaugurated previous to the assembling of another session of this body, and that it is thus necessary to formulate, at Albuquerque, the demands which the friends of irrigation will desire to make upon the great political parties of the nation.

In view of the nature of the opportunity, a program of extraordinary variety, interest and importance will be arranged, and it is anticipated that this session of the congress will be more widely useful and influential than the previous conventions at Salt Lake in 1891, at Los Angeles in 1893, and at Denver in 1894. The friends of irrigation throughout the United States—for today the movement is national in its scope and interest—should unite in an effort to obtain a worthy result at Albuquerque.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

In accordance with a resolution of the Third National Irrigation Congress at Denver, Colorado, September 8th, 1894, the Fourth National Irrigation Congress will be composed as follows:—

1. All members of the National Executive Committee.
2. All members of the States and Territorial Commissions.
3. Five delegates at large, to be appointed by their respective Governors, for each of the following states and territories:—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.
4. Three delegates at large for each state and territory not heretofore enumerated, to be appointed by the Governors of said states or territories, or, in case of the District of Columbia, by the President.
5. One delegate each from regularly organized Irrigation, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, and Societies of Engineers, Irrigation Companies, Agricultural Colleges, and Commercial bodies.
6. Duly accredited representatives of any foreign nation or colony, each member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and each Governor of a state or territory will be admitted as honorary members.

The use of proxies and the manner of casting the vote of delegations will be regulated in accordance with a resolution adopted at Denver and printed on page 80 of the official report of that meeting.

By order of

THE NATIONAL EXEC. COM.,
WM. E. SMYTHE, Ch'rn.,
Box 1019, Chicago, Ill.

FRED L. ALLE, Sec'y.,
110 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

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